Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 98, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1792. [Whole No. 306.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT providing for the settlement of the Claims of Persons under particular circumstances barred by the limitations heretofore established.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the resolutions of the late Congress of the United States, passed on the second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty-third day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, so far as they have barred, or may be construed to bar the claims of any officer, soldier, artificer, sailor or marine of the late army or navy of the United States, for personal services rendered to the United States, in the military or naval department, shall from and after the passing of this act, be suspended, for and during the term of two years. And that every such officer, soldier, artificer, sailor and marine having claims for services rendered to the United States, in the military or naval departments, who shall exhibit the same, for liquidation, at the Treasury of the United States, at any time during the said term of two years, shall be entitled to an adjustment, and allowance thereof on the same principles, as if the same had been exhibited, within the term prescribed by the aforesaid resolutions of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to extend to claims for rations or subsistance money,

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no balances hereafter to be certified, as due from the United States, shall be registered in any other name, than that of the original claimant, or of his heirs, executors or administrators; and such balances shall be transferable only at the Treasury, by virtue of powers actually executed after such registry, expressing the sum to be transferred, and in pursuance of such general rules, as have been, or shall be prescribed for that purpose.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THE TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA.

ON Monday last week, the Chiefs and Warriors of the Five Nations assembled at the State-House, and were welcomed to the city of Philadelphia, in an Address delivered by the Governor. Three of the Chiefs made a general acknowledgment for the cordial reception which they had experienced, but postponed their formal answer until another opportunity. The room in which they assembled, was mentioned as the ancient Council Chamber, in which their Ancestors, and ours, often met to brighten the Chain of Friendship; and this circumstance, together with the presence of a great part of the Beauty of the city, had an evident effect upon the feelings of the Indians, and seemed, particularly, to embarrass the elocution of the Farmer's Brother.—The following is a copy of the

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS:

Chiefs and Warriors of the Five Nations!

Brothers!

I AM happy in receiving your visit; and, as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, in giving you a cordial welcome to this city.

Brothers!

Nothing contributes more to strengthen and preserve the friendship of nations, as well as of individuals, than a free and constant intercourse; and I hope that the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between your Nations and Pennsylvania, will, by such means, be rendered as beneficial, and as lasting, as the Sun.

Brothers!

My pleasure in seeing you here is greatly encreased, by comparing the confidence and attachment, which are shewn in your visit, with the unhappy spirit of discord, by which some of the Western Indians are actuated.

Brothers!

In this very House your Fathers and the Governors of Pennsylvania have often assembled, to express their regard for each other, and to brighten the Chain of Friendship.

Brothers!

It must be pleasing to us to imitate so good an example: while, as inhabitants of the same country, it will always be our interest to preserve inviolate those bonds of faith and honor, by which our ancestors were united.

Brothers!

You know that the people of Pennsylvania consider war as an enemy to the happiness of the human race, and peace as a source of various blessings. You will therefore believe, that we sincerely deplore the calamities which are felt by both the parties engaged in the present conflict; and are desirous to behold every cause of hostility and resentment done away.

Brothers!

You are come to listen to the Councils of the great Father of the Union; let the truths which he will unfold make a deep impression on your minds, and induce you to believe that the citizens of the United States are strongly disposed to promote the happiness of all their Indian brethren.

Brothers!

Once more I bid you welcome: The President, whose province it is to negociate and conclude treaties, has directed his officers to provide for your accommodation, comfort, and support, while you remain among us; but I shall, likewise, be happy to testify my esteem for your Nations, by every mark of attention, which it is in my power to bestow.

Brothers!

I know the kindness with which you treat the strangers that visit your country; and it is my sincere wish, that, when you return to your families, you may be able to assure them, that the virtues of friendship and hospitality are also practised by the citizens of Pennsylvania.

PARIS, December 23.

NEW DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENTS.

THE King has recalled M. de Vergennes, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Treves; M. de Montezan, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Munich; M. Berenger, Minister at the Diet of Ratisbon.

M. de Talleyrand, Ambassador at Naples; M. Dosmond, Minister Plenipotentiary in Russia; and M. O'Kelly, Minister Plenipotentiary with the Elector of Mayence have given their dismission.

M. Delahouse, Minister Plenipotentiary in Denmark, enjoys such a bad state of health as disables him from continuing his functions any longer.

The King has appointed M. de Choiseul Gouffier to the embassy in England, which was vacant.

M. Barthelemy, Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of St. James has been appointed Ambassador of France in Switzerland; a courier has been sent him with orders immediately to to repair to the place of his destination.

M. Hirfinger, Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, is set out for London, in quality of Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*.

M. de Moustier, Minister Plenipotentiary with the King of Prussia, has been appointed to the Embassy at Constantinople.

M. de Segur, Ambassador at Rome, has orders from the King to go to the court of Berlin, in order to treat and negociate the affairs of France there.

M. Abbe Louis is named Minister Plenipotentiary in Denmark.

M. Bigot de Sainte Croix, Minister Plenipotentiary with the Elector of Treves.

M. de Affiny, Minister Plenipotentiary with the Elector Palatine.

M. de Monteil, President of the Department of Jura, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary with the Elector of Mayence.

M. de Marbois is named Minister at Ratisbon.

M. de Mackow, Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence. And

M. de Maisonneuve, Minister Plenipotentiary wih the Duke Wirtemberg.

Feb. 3. Almost all the accounts from Germany agree in representing the Emperor as preparing to form a numerous army on the frontiers of France and as secure of being supported by the King of Prussia, not in favor of the French emigrants, but the claims of the German Princes.

Monsieur's forfeiture of the regency was formally proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville on Sunday last.

The rumours of the Kings intended flight, are still kept up, but they begin to lose their effect by repetition.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE, JAN. 18.

M. Brissot, in a long speech, endeavored to prove the necessity for going to war. He represented most of the Princes of Europe, as "prostrated at the feet of the National Assembly of France;" the Emperor, however, appeared to him, to have adopted an attitude less humble. He therefore proposed that vigorous war should be carried on against the Emperor; that it was the part of the Assembly, "*Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.*"

The speech of M. Brissot was ordered to be printed

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the assembly that the French envoys were received in a becoming manner at the court of Madrid; that an assurance was received from Count Florida Blanca, that Spain would never make war on France, but in case of a positive attack; and that the removal of certain French citizens from Tournay, which had been the subject of a complaint, was on account of their refusal to comply with certain regulations which the law required—Referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

VIENNA, January 21.

Great preparations are going on in the arsenals, and all the German regiments have orders to prepare themselves to march.

LONDON, February 4.

M. Bonille has not succeeded in his negociations for 10,000 Hessians for the emigrant Princes, but the Landgrave is said to have agreed to let them have all the malefactors at a Louis d'or a head. This is certainly much more œconomical than Mr. Pitt's plan of transportation to Botany Bay.

Major Houghton, when he wrote to the committee of the African Association, informed them that he had penetrated 1000 miles up the river Senegambia. He has transmitted an accurate diary of distances and latitudes.

Russia having now no competitor for the throne in Prince Potemkin, the Great Duke will certainly rightfully and peaceably succeed to the crown of that mighty empire. His own good qualities merit, and his talents for making those happy over whom he may rule, render him a worthy successor to the immortal Catharine. There is no one who knows the magnanimity and munificence of the last mentioned Princess, that would wish her days to be shortened one moment. But come the time when it may, it will not be the worse for Old England. The Great Duke bears the British much good will; and his ministers will not be wanting to uphold him in it.

We are well informed that the spirit of his Majesty's speech will soon take effect, as we understand that the minister has signified to the admiralty his Majesty's intention; the same to the Secretary at war. The guard-ships, we hear, will be reduced to seven—three at Portsmouth, three at Plymouth, and one at Chatham.

The regiments are to be reduced to their establishment, the same as before the armament of 1787, in favor of the Stadtholder, which will be equal to the reduction of six or seven regiments.

Wherever the French emigrants have assembled in any number, the people have been very naturally led to inquire into the cause of leaving their own country, and from inquiry to forming a judgment of their motives and principles. This judgment has been so generally against them, that the people of Srasburgh, affirm, they have executed orders for more than twenty thousand national cockades, for the inhabitants of the adjacent German States.

These circumstances, perhaps, as much as the finances of France, have made the Princes who at first received them, glad of a pretext to get rid of such dangerous guests. What rendered the conduct of the Princes the more obnoxious, was their folly and extravagance, which raised the price of provisions wherever they resided.

The state of the emigrants forces, since compelled to quit the dominions of the Elector of Treves, is become still more desperate than ever; they are now greatly dispersed, and have sustained a considerable diminution of numbers; and thus, probably, ends the enterprize of a counter revolution, which has for two years employed so many various reports.

EDINBURGH, January 30.

We have frequently taken notice of the pernicious effects of spirits on the lower ranks of the people. When gin was sold in England at the same rate whisky now is in Scotland, the manufacturers were ruined; the poor-houses were so crowded with emaciated and useless objects, and the poor rates were so much increased, that the landed gentlemen, and overseers of the poor, petitioned the Legislature for heavy duties on spirituous liquors, which were imposed accordingly, and happily since that period the people have drank wholesome malt liquors. We have seen that the American Congress have introduced an Excise Law, to put a stop to so destructive an evil; we have also seen that the Legislature of Ireland has taken the most vigorous plans for the same purpose; and it is with the greatest pleasure we now see the Courts of Law in Scotland adopting similar measures. It appears from several late trials that many of the crimes that have been lately committed, have taken their origin from this destructive vice, and Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, too evidently shows that it is the cause of the ruin of the morals, and the increase of the poor rates, in the parishes in Scotland. It would certainly be of great utility to get a higher duty imposed on distilled spirituous liquors in Scotland, and to give more encouragement to the brewers of malt liquors, as is now the case in Ireland.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1792.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Militia Bill.

[CONCLUDED.]

A MOTION by Mr. Fitzſimons, to exempt perſons who are not able to arm and equip themſelves, from any penalty on that account, while that diſability continues, occaſioned ſome debate.

Mr. Sumpter entered into a general conſideration of the ſubject—He denied that Congreſs had any right to interfere with the regulations of the ſeveral ſtates in reſpect to the militia—their whole power reſpects only the calling the militia into actual ſervice, in caſes of invaſion, inſurrection or rebellion—and when thus called into ſervice, they may provide for the organizing and arranging them in companies, corps and battalions—and it is the duty of the general government then to provide them with the means of defence—but they have no right to ſay that the militia previous to being thus called out, ſhall be at the expence of arming themſelves. He hoped the bill would take a different direction, and that Congreſs would not ſo far interfere in this buſineſs as to deſignate the perſons who ſhall bear arms, and to ſay how they ſhall be armed.—It ſeems to be the opinion of ſome gentlemen, according to the obſervations which have fallen from them, that the militia ſervice ſhall be impoſed on a comparatively ſmall part of the citizens; and this inequality is to be encreaſed by obliging thoſe perſons to be at the expence of arming themſelves.—He hoped that ſuch injuſtice would not take place.

Mr. Niles adverting to the conſtitution, obſerved that it appeared to him, that a proviſion for arming the militia was reſerved to the ſtates, ſo far as it reſpects the common defence—He conſidered the requiſition in the bill as operating like a capitation tax; and this ſpecies of tax he obſerved, was to be aſſeſſed only in a certain way, agreeable to a particular clauſe in the conſtitution.—He concluded by moving that the clauſe in the bill which contained this proviſion for arming, ſhould be ſtruck out.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Fitzſimons withdrew his motion, which provided for a certificate from two juſtices of the peace—to admit a ſubſtitute, which provides that they ſhall be excuſed if in the judgment of the commiſſioned officers to whoſe company they belong, theyare not able to furniſh themſelves.

This ſubſtitute was adopted.

Mr. Kitchell moved that the clauſe ſhould be ſtruck out, which provides that the calibers of the guns ſhould be of one bore. He obſerved that this proviſion was unneceſſary, and in fact impoſſible to be complied with.

Mr. Sumpter aſked what was to be done with the arms which the militia now have in their hands, are they to be thrown away?—Beſides, he thought the proviſion inconſiſtent with the actual ſtate of the military force of the country, the laws for the regulation of which, contemplates the enrolment of rifle-men among the regular forces of the country—Adverting to the expence which would attend this proviſion, he obſerved it was almoſt totally impracticable to carry it into execution.—He hoped it would not be agreed to, as it would involve an enormous and unneceſſary expenſe.

Mr. Murray offered ſome ſimilar remarks—he did not conceive that the excellency of the militia of the United States conſiſted in their being armed all with muſkets of the ſame bore. He did not conſider the bill in the light that ſome gentlemen appeared to—it was in his opinion meerly a proviſion to keep alive a military germ, that ſhall when occaſion calls ſpring up and diffuſe its influence among the people in ſuch manner as to furniſh the moſt competent means of defence.

Mr. Wadſworth objected to the motion—he ſaid this was one of the very few good regulations left in the bill, and to ſtrike out this would render the militia a fallacious reſource of defence, and effectually deſtroy every idea of uniformity.

Mr. Kitchell's motion was negatived.

The motion to expunge the exemptions was ſeconded by Mr. Dayton.

Mr. Boudinot oppoſed it—he urged in brief the ſeveral reaſons which were offered on a former occaſion in ſupport of the exemptions.

Mr. Dayton ſaid it appeared to him unreaſonable to exempt perſons from militia duty, and from paying an equivalent too who from their ſtation in life are beſt qualified to pay thoſe equivalents; it appeared to him to be unjuſt and impolitic.

Mr. J. Smith oppoſed the motion—he obſerved that the experience of the eaſtern States where the militia is on at leaſt as reſpectable a footing as in any part of the union, was againſt the ſpirit of the motion—there various exemptions are made—and the prejudices of the people were in favor of the practice--many exemptions are neceſſary and many characters in ſociety cannot and ought not to be compelled to bear arms—miniſters of the goſpel, &c. To combat theſe prejudices, he ſaid, would be little better than attacking a windmill.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke on the ſubject.

The motion was finally negatived.

The third ſection being read,

Mr. J. Smith moved that theſe words, after the word "companies—*In ſuch manner as the Preſident of the United States ſhall ſee proper to direct*," ſhould be ſtruck out. He obſerved, that as the Preſident of the United States has (by the Conſtitution) no command over the militia till they are called into actual ſervice, he cannot with any propriety be inveſted with this power—it lays with the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, ſaid he, to make the proviſion requiſite in this caſe—The executives of the ſeveral ſtates muſt be more competent to determine the number of regiments, &c. into which their reſpective militia's ſhould be divided.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid the conſtitution, by inveſting Congreſs with the power of organizing the militia, appears neceſſarily to have included the power in queſtion.

Mr. Livermore ſaid he was in favor of ſtriking out the words, on two accounts—He did not know how the power could be exerciſed—and he was oppoſed to retaining phraſes which, however ſounding and pompous they may be, contained no meaning—this he conceived to be the caſe in reſpect to the words in queſtion—For they propoſe to inveſt a power in the Preſident, which, ſaid he, I do not ſee how he can exerciſe; or if he can, certainly not with ſo much propriety as the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates.

Mr. Hillhouſe was oppoſed to ſtriking out the words—He ſaid he could conceive of no diſadvantage which would reſult from giving the Preſident the power of making a uniform arrangement of the militia—It appeared to be neceſſary, in order to his being able to determine how to call them into ſervice, ſhould public exigencies require it, in ſuch proportions and draughts as ſhall be moſt equal to the people, and moſt conducive to the public ſervice.

Mr. Page obſerved, that it appeared neceſſary to retain the clauſe, in order to effecting the object of uniformity—for if the power is inveſted in fifteen different bodies, or individuals, it cannot be expected that they will ever agree in one uniform plan.—Nor did he conceive that this regulation would in the leaſt interfere with the eſſential powers of the ſeveral ſtates—He was as much averſe as any man from abridging any of the powers of the ſeveral ſtates, but this regulation would not interfere with thoſe powers, in any manner whatever.

Mr. Seney was in favor of ſtriking out—He thought it was a ſufficient reaſon to reject the clauſe, that the Preſident could not be ſuppoſed ſo competent to the buſineſs, as the authority of the ſeveral ſtates.

Mr. Sumpter was in favor of ſtriking out—The ſcope of his obſervations was, that the United States have power only to ſay how the militia ſhall be organized, but it muſt be left to the ſeveral ſtates to carry the plan into execution.

Mr. Lawrance ſtated the difficulties which would reſult from want of uniformity, in caſe of the militia's being called into actual ſervice.

Mr. Niles, obſerved that the relative boundaries of towns, ſtates and diſtricts, rendered the uniformity contended for, impracticable; and therefore the clauſe is nugatory—a great variety as to numbers, in the companies and regiments of the continental army, actually exiſted during the late war, and yet no difficulty occurred from that circumſtance.

The motion for ſtriking out was carried.

It was then moved to inſert "in ſuch manner as the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates ſhall direct"—this was agreed to.

Mr. Gilman moved, that the clauſe in the 4th ſection, which provides that the Aids ſhall be taken from the line, and the words "with the rank of major," ſhould be ſtruck out.—He obſerved, that in the regular ſervice, on the principles of economy this arrangement takes place—but he conceived this would be unneceſſary in the militia, if not injurious to the ſervice.

This amendment was agreed to.

The 6th ſection, which ſpecifies the times of muſtering and training the militia, ſays that the artillery, light infantry, troops of horſe, &c. ſhall rendezvous four times a year, and the reſt of the militia twice a year.

Mr. J. Smith roſe to enquire the reaſon of the diſtinction between the companies.

Mr. Barnwell moved to add a proviſo, authorizing the ſtates to paſs laws enjoining muſters as often as they may ſee proper.

Mr. Boudinot anſwered Mr. J. Smith's enquiry—He ſaid the object was to form a nurſery of officers for the militia, whenever detachments ſhall be ſuddenly called into actual ſervice.

Mr. J. Smith objected to Mr. Barnwell's proviſo—He conceived that the ſtates already fully poſſeſſed this power.

The proviſo, after further debate, was negatived.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

A bill, in addition to the act providing for the government of the territory North-Weſt of the river Ohio, was twice read, and made the order of the day for Wedneſday next.

A reſolution for indemnifying the ſtate of Maryland for a certain ſum of money advanced to diſcharge a contract made by N. R. Moore, for the purchaſe of a number of horſes for the ſervice of the United States during the late war, was referred to a ſelect committee.

A bill was reported by the committee to whom the petitions from the truſtees of ſundry academies had been referred, and read the firſt time.

A memorial and inſtructions from the legiſlature of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, reſpecting the aſſumption of the reſidue of the ſtate debts, were read, and laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith laid on the table a reſolution of the two houſes of the legiſlature of the ſtate of South-Carolina, on the ſame ſubject.

The amendments of the Senate to the militia bill, were read—and on motion, ordered, that one hundred copies of the bill and the amendments, be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſuary on the public debt.

The fifth reſolution, in the following words, leaving out *September*, was agreed to, after conſiderable debate—33 to 25—viz.

That a ſubſcription for a further loan in the debts of the individual ſtates, be opened and continued to the firſt day of September next, not to exceed in the whole millions of dollars, in the proportions following, that is to ſay: In the debt of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New-Jerſey, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia.——Provided, That the intereſt on ſuch loan ſhall not be payable before the day of : And provided, that when the ſum to be aſſumed by any ſtate, ſhall not be ſubſcribed by the holders of any of the evidences in which the ſame is made receivable, the ſtate ſhall not be entitled to receive intereſt on the reſidue.

The ſixth and ſeventh reſolutions were agreed to without a diviſion.

The eighth reſolution is in the following words—That the intereſt on ſo much of the domeſtic debt as has been or may be purchaſed for the United States, or as ſhall be paid into the Treaſury, and ſo much of the ſum appropriated for the payment of the intereſt on the foreign and domeſtic debt as ſhall be over and above what may be ſufficient for the payment of ſuch intereſt, ſhall be appropriated in the firſt place, to the purchaſe of that part of the public debt, which bears an intereſt of three per cent. per annum. And the part of the ſaid debt, the intereſt whereof is deferred, until the ſaid fund, with ſuch additions as may be made to it, ſhall amount to two per centum of the public debt, bearing a *preſent* intereſt of ſix per cent. per ann. until the whole ſhall be redeemed. And thenceforth to be applied to the purchaſe or redemption of whatever part of the public debt may remain undiſcharged, until the whole ſhall be extinguiſhed. The ſaid funds to be applied to the purpoſes aforeſaid, by the commiſſioners hereafter mentioned, under the approbation of the Preſident of the United States.

This reſolution being read, occaſioned a debate till after 3 o'clock, when the committee roſe without taking the final queſtion, and the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

The report of the committee on the Secretary of the Treaſury's report, containing an account of the amount of the duties on imports and tonnage, alſo the amount of the exports from the United States, which propoſes that the abſtracts of the amounts of the duties, and of the exports ſhould be publiſhed—alſo, that the Secretary ſhould be directed to report to the Houſe, the quantities and value of the exports of the reſpective ſtates, any thing in a former reſolution to the contrary, notwithſtanding, was taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the Houſe that the Preſident has approved and ſigned An act for finiſhing the light houſe on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear river.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that the Preſident of the United States has approved and ſigned the bill, entitled, an act to eſtabliſh a Mint, and to regulate the coins of the United States.

In committee of the whole, on the Secretary of the Treaſury's report on the public debt.—The 8th reſolution was read, and taken into conſideration.

Mr. Madiſon moved an alteration in this reſolution, by ſtriking out the words which deſignate

the 3 per cents and the deferred debt, and to ſubſtitute the words *public debt*—This amendment was agreed to, and the reſolution adopted, as thus amended.

The ninth reſolution was alſo agreed to.—— The reſolutions being gone through with, the committee roſe and reported the ſame with the amendments.

The Houſe took the report of the committee into conſideration.

The firſt reſolution being read, Mr. Giles renewed his motion to add the following clauſe, as an amendment, viz.

Except that condition in the act, which renders the debt, ſo far ſubſcribed, ſubject to redemption by payments not exceeding, in one year, on account of both principal and intereſt, a proportion of eight dollars upon the hundred, on any certificates which ſhall be iſſued according to the terms therein ſpecified: which condition, ſo far as it relates to any part of the debt, which may hereafter be ſubſcribed, ſhall be aboliſhed.

This motion occaſioned a very lengthy debate. Mr. Mercer, Mr. Giles, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Findley ſupported the motion—Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Hillhouſe, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Lawrance, and Mr. Hartley oppoſed the motion, which was finally negatived.—The ayes and noes being demanded, are as follow—

A Y E S.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Clark, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lee, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Murray, Page, Parker, Seney, J. Smith, Sumpter, Treadwell, Venable, White, Willis.—27.

N O E S.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Boudinot, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Huger, Key, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Macon, Muhlenberg, Niles, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadſworth, Ward.—30.

The queſtion then being put on the firſt reſolution as reported, it was agreed to.

The ſecond reſolution was agreed to.

The third reſolution being read, which provides for filling up the ſubſcriptions in the ſtate debts, of the ſum wanting to compleat the firſt aſſumption. Mr. Madiſon moved as an amendment to adopt the clauſe moved by Mr. Giles, to be added to the third reſolution.—This motion, after ſome debate, was withdrawn, and then the queſtion on the reſolution was put and carried.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Mr. Livermore, of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Illinois and Wabaſh Land Companies, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, encloſing ſundry petitions which had been referred to him, returned, purſuant to the orders of the Houſe.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the public debt.

The fifth reſolution [See preceeding column, under Saturday's head] was read.

Mr. Key ſaid he ſhould vote for the reſolution, but ſhould conſider himſelf at liberty to withhold his final aſſent in caſe the ſubſequent arrangements of the buſineſs ſhould not appear compatible with the intereſt of his conſtituents.

Mr. Sheredine moved an amendment in theſe words, "whether diſcharged by ſaid ſtates reſpectively, or undiſcharged"---this motion was not ſeconded.

Mr. Sturges moved that the blanks ſhould be filled up---this motion being ſeconded, occaſioned ſome debate, and was negatived, 32 to 26.

Mr. Mercer then renewed the motion offered by Mr. Sheredine. This motion gave riſe to a long debate; in the courſe of which Mr. Madiſon moved an amendment, by adding after "reſpectively," theſe words, "ſince the treaty of peace." The motion, as amended, was further debated, and at length negatived---ayes 22, noes 30.

The queſtion on the original propoſition being then put, that was alſo negatived---29 to 26. Adjourned.

NEW-LONDON, March 15.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated Feb. 14.

"Since my laſt there has been ſeveral plantations wholly burned, and a number that have had part of their buildings and part of their canes deſtroyed; we are not able to ſay the exact number, as the Mulattoes have the entire poſſeſſion of the plain, except the white encampment which is about two miles out of town. Saturday laſt arrived from France, via the Cape, a tranſport ſhip and ſchooner with three hundred infantry and about thirty artillery men; who with about three hundred militia of this place, we expect will march to-morrow or next day to the plains, in order to attack the Mulattoes. There was an attack on Tiberoon the 24th of laſt month, wherein the Mulattoes were defeated—they came on very determined, in two diviſions, till they were within piſtol ſhot, when the firſt volley of ſmall arms was fired from the Fort, which threw them into diſorder, and they retreated with great precipitation, leaving 25 dead near the Fort. This is the only place on this ſide of the iſland which they have not attacked. More troops are daily expected, but the few they have now, together with the inhabitants, makes the town perfectly ſafe—as they have two French and one Engliſh Frigate in the harbor, and the town well fortified."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Pleaſe to inſert the following lines in your next Gazette, which were occaſioned by reading an extract of a letter in your laſt, and you will oblige your humble ſervant, A. R.

HIGH pay—long ſpeeches—and long ſeſſions,
Provoke complaints, with harſh expreſſions!
Should Congreſs ſerve for ſmaller pay,
Who would compoſe that body, pray?
Would they be men of real merit,
Of talents prov'd---of manly ſpirit?
Or poor and cringing tools for Kings?
Or rich, and lord-like ſtrutting things?
Could men, whoſe talents at the bar
Exceed the pay of Congreſs, far;
Doctors and merchants leave their trade,
As delegates to make parade?
Can honor keep a man from ſtarving?
Muſt he not now and then be *carving?*
Will he ſo honeſt be, and nice,
As not to cut a ſingle ſlice?
From Government not take a ſop?
When thirſting, not receive a drop?
Britain pays not a ſingle ſhilling—
Her members are forever ſwilling.
Royal ſops her boroughs ſwallow,
And miniſterial taxes follow!
The labourer is worth his hire,
To due rewards let each aſpire!
And let freemen pay their friends
As well as Kings—on this depends
Whether the freedom they have got,
Shall laſt to endleſs time, or not:
Or ſtarved, look out for royal bounty,
And be forgotten in each county!
Long ſpeeches may long ſeſſions yield;
But 'gainſt great errors they may ſhield.
Long ſeſſions may much money coſt—
In ſhort on-s, freedom may be loſt!
Whoever values free debate,
'Gainſt long ſpeeches ſhould not prate:
Whoever views with real glee,
Caſh coming from the treaſury,
Which, circulating round the land,
Returns into that very hand
Which paid it there, for the exciſe,
Or impoſt duty, is not wiſe;
If with great pleaſure he don't view
The ſums which thence the Congreſs drew---
But why ſhould he ſhew diſcontent,
Who never paid one ſingle cent;
Yet oft, for any trifling traſh,
Receiv'd a ſhare of this ſame caſh?
Ceaſe to complain without a reaſon,
I'll tell you when to cry out—Treaſon!!!

A REPUBLICAN.

PITTSBURGH, March 24.

Capt. Caſs, of the 2d United States regiment, marched from this place on Tueſday laſt, with a detachment of men for Fort Franklin: this detachment will augment that garriſon to 120 men, and of which Capt. Caſs is to take the command.

Capt. Hughes, with a fine company of men, arrived here on Saturday laſt from the Eaſtward.

Philadelphia, April 4.

By the ſhip William Penn, from London, European accounts are received to the 9th of February. They ſtate that a fire has conſumed nearly one third of the city of Bruſſels. The buſineſs of M. Talleyrand de Perigord, the new Miniſter to the Court of London, it is ſaid, is to confer with the Britiſh Miniſtry on the ſubject of a ſtandard for weights and meaſures. The people of England and Scotland are taking meaſures in the ſeveral towns to procure petitions to Parliament againſt the ſlave trade.

The Emperor is come to a reſolution to bring the ſtates of Brabant to reaſon. The monument of Mr. Howard, the benevolent, is to be a full length figure of *the man*—to be placed along-ſide of Doctor Johnſton's, and is to coſt thirteen hundred guineas. The ſubject of the trial of Mr. Haſtings was mentioned in Parliament the 6th February—ſome difficulty having occurred, a bill for ſoftening the rigour of ſeveral acts, particularly of 11 and 28 of George III. and for regulating the mode of deciding conteſted elections, wss brought in by Mr. Burke, and read the firſt and ſecond time.

Mr. Fox moved for leave to bring in a bill for removing any doubts reſpecting the functions of juries in caſes of libels—this motion was carried *nem. con.*

The Proteſtants of Ireland appear to be alarmed at the ſteps purſuing by the Catholics to recover the rights of men, of which they conceive themſelves to have been long deprived in that country. Meetings have been held in various places to prepare and ſign addreſſes to the King, the prayer of which that he would "maintain unimpaired the Proteſtant aſcendancy in Ireland." Other meetings are held, in which unanimous reſolutions are adopted to inſtruct their repreſentatives in Parliament to ſupport the repeal of ſuch laws as militate againſt the intereſt and freedom of the Roman Catholics. The new Conſtitution of France is publicly ſold in Vienna. By the lateſt returns it appears that France contains 150,000,000 acres of land, and 27,190,000 inhabitants. The Spaniſh troops are ſaid to deſert in great numbers. Paris is under no apprehenſions from a want of grain; and tho' money is ſcarce, the manufacturers of that city are full of employ. The Emperor of Germany is making timely alterations for the better in the condition of his ſubjects, particularly that of the lower claſſes: he ſees that the empire of ſuperſtition is decaying and going to ruin—and that the ſureſt way of preventing dangerous innovations is a timely reform of ancient and obvious abuſes.

The whole ſum of aſſignats cancelled amounts to 398 millions. The Britiſh army is to be reduced 2,000 men; 50 men from each regiment; the number of the regiments is to continue the ſame.

Negociations for peace between Spain and Morocco, are ſaid to be renewed. The Dutcheſs of York is to be naturalized; in order to which, ſhe muſt *ſwear* that ſhe will never be *a member of Parliament.* In a meſſage from the King of the French to the National Aſſembly, on the 28th January, he informs them that he has demanded an explanation of the Emperor within 15 days.

Marſhal Rochambeau, in an addreſs to the Aſſembly, informed them that the French army would be ready to take the field before their enemies—that the troops of the line are completely reſtored to order and diſcipline—that the National Guards poſſeſs the greateſt ardor, but are not ſo well diſciplined as the former, owing to their recent arrival on the Frontiers—that he was of opinion that the command in the field ought to be given to officers of the line—and that the ſoldiers ſhould be paid in money. His ſpeech contained the warmeſt profeſſions of attachment to the Conſtitution, and was received with applauſe.—*Jan.* 31. A report from the military committee, relative to the wiſh expreſſed by M. Rochambeau, that Meſſrs. d'Aubeterre, d'Averhoult, and Dumas, might ſerve under him—it was reſolved in the negative. Of the French emigrants, thoſe of them who are embodied are ſtationed at Cappel, Reuchen, Oberkirch, Oppenau; theſe amount to 3,000; in the town of Oberkirch are 300 ſoldiers of the regiment of Berwick. M. Conde is lodged in the Abbey, from which he has expelled the Monks; he has with him about 200 Engliſh horſes. Two Imperial regiments, commanded by M. de Cobourg, are arrived, and four more are expected. With reſpect to the war in India, it is probable that the orders ſent from England to make peace, will arrive in ſeaſon to prevent much more fighting in that country.

Britiſh papers, by the laſt veſſels, mention the refuſal of the queen of Portugal to interfere in the affairs of France, in conſequence of overtures of that nature from the Court of Ruſſia—and that the King of Sweden has at laſt accepted the notification from Louis the XVIth that he had accepted the conſtitution.

It is extremely difficult to form definite ideas on European affairs, from the accounts preſented in the papers—particularly reſpecting the diſpoſition of foreign powers in regard to France. The French nation appear determined to prepare for the worſt; indeed they can, having nothing to fear from external attacks—and, united among themſelves, they will be equally ſecure internally.

On Saturday laſt it was determined in the houſe of Repreſentatives of the State Legiſlature, by a majority of *two* only, that the members to repreſent this State in the Lower houſe of Congreſs, ſhould be choſen, not in diſtricts, but by the State at large.

A letter from Knoxville, in Cumberland county (territory ſouth of the Ohio) mentions the completion of a *Carding-Machine* in that place, which will card an hundred weight of cotton per day, with only the attendance of one hand. Six hundred weight of clean cotton had been produced on half an acre of land, in that country, but upon a moderate calculation, an acre would produce one thouſand weight.

Some accounts are mentioned in London papers of the celebrated French circumnavigator *Peyrouſe* being ſtill alive with ſome of his crew on a deſart Iſland in the Indian ocean.

The King of Pruſſia (ſays a London paper) has declared that Louis the XVIth having accepted the conſtitution, prevents his acting in favor of the emigrants.

The African ſociety in England (or aſſociation for promoting diſcoveries in the interior parts of Africa) have at preſent in their employ, Major *Houghton*, ſucceſſor to the celebrated *Ledyard*, in exploring thoſe inhoſpitable climes. This gentleman, in a letter to the ſociety, informs them that he has penetrated one thouſand miles up the river Senegambia. He has alſo tranſmitted an accurate account of the diſtances, bearings, latitudes, and longitudes of the ſeveral places he has viſited.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship William Penn,	Joſiah,	London,
Harmony,	Oſman,	do.
Sally,	King,	Bourdeaux,
Barque Prudence,	Miller,	St. Andero,
Tobias,	Welch,	Cadiz,
Minerva,	Hare,	Shelburne,
Brig Munton,	Parker,	St. Vincents,
Little Sarah,	Lowry,	Jamaica,
Schooner Polly,	Davis,	N. Carolina,
Priſcilla,	Smith,	Virginia,
Nancy,	Wallace,	do.
Sloop Clara,	M'Williams,	do.
Maria,	Johnſton,	Aux-Cayes,
Richmond,	Block,	Virginia,
New-York Packet,	Bayley,	New-York,

☞ Senex is received, and ſhall appear as ſoon as poſſible.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21/	pr. £.	105 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/		60 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6		62½ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/	95	do.
Indents	12/	60	do.

Half ſhares Bank Stock—50 per cent. premium.

Bank of the United States.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, March 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a tranſfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the intereſt for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, and of the Commiſſioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

(ep.tf)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON, *Bookſeller,*
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HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS:

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By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge; and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The deſign of this compilation being to preſerve and exhibit a regular ſeries of the moſt important and authentic documents relating to the hiſtory of America, from its diſcovery by Columbus to the preſent time, it muſt be peculiary intereſting to all who wiſh to acquire a thorough knowledge of this ſubject.

April 4. (ep.1m)

INFORMATION.

A NEGRO MAN by the name of CATO VERNON, enliſted in Col. Greene's Regiment of Blacks, early in the late War. He ſurvived the War, and ſettled as ſuppoſed, in or near Philadelphia.——If he will apply to the Editor hereof, he will be informed of ſomething conſiderably to his advantage.

April 4. (ep.4t)

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

APRIL 3.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c 8c
Allum, Engliſh, pr. c.	3d 73c 4d
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d 100d
——Pearl,	137d 140d
Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c
Brandy, common,	1d 26c
——Cogniac	1d 50c
Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c 4cd
Bricks, pr. M.	4d 5d
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 88c 2d
Ditto, pilot	3d 67c
Ditto, ſmall water	36c 40c
Beer, American, in bot pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 40c
—— pr. bbl.	4d 67c
BOARDS: Oak pr. M feet,	9d 10d
BOARDS: Merch. pine	16d 17d
BOARDS: Sap, do.	8d 50c 9d
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.	11d
BOARDS: Cedar	14d
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add	1d 33c
pr. M.	
Brimſtone rolls pr. cwt.	3d 33c
BEEF: Iriſh pr. bbl.	
BEEF: Boſton	7d 8d
BEEF: Country	6d 7d
Butter pr. lb.	16c
CANDLES: ——in kegs	10c 12c
CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb.	43c
CANDLES: Wax	53c 56c
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax	13c
CANDLES: Mould, tallow	11c
CANDLES: Dipped	10c
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c
—— Country	8c 10c
Chocolate	17c 18c
Cinnamon	2d 40c 2d 67c
Cloves	1d 33c
Coal pr. buſhel	20c 22c
Cocoa pr. cwt.	14d 33c
Coffee pr. lb.	18c
Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c
Cordage	7d 67c 8d
Cotton pr. lb.	26c 40c
Currants	13c
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c
——Ravens	8d 93c 9d 67c
Feathers pr. lb.	40c 44c
Flax	10c
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c 90c
Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	5d 6c
——Common,	4d 74c
——Bur middlings, beſt	4d 13c
——Meal, Indian	2d 67c
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw.	1d 1d 33c
Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,	4d 4d 33c
Do. pr. gall.	80c
Glue, pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c
Ginger, white race	7d 7d 33c
Ditto, common	7d 20c
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9c
Ginſeng,	20c 24c
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c 4d
Ditto, fine glazed	4d
GRAIN: Wheat pr. buſh	95c 1d
GRAIN: Rye	50c 54c
GRAIN: Oats	26c
GRAIN: Indian corn	40c 44c
GRAIN: Barley	60c 63c
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c
GRAIN: Buckwheat per buſh.	40c
Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d 146. 67c
American, pr. lb.	4c 5c
Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d 67c
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c 11c
Hops	27c
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d
Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c 1d 33c
——Carolina	40c 1d
Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d 33c
IRON: Caſtings pr. cwt	3d 47c
IRON: Bar pr. ton,	82d 67c
IRON: Pig	24d 26d 67c
IRON: Sheet	173d 33c
IRON: Nail rods	96d
Junk, pr. cwt.	4d 5d
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c 10c
Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c 5d 67c
——in bars	7d
Lead, white	10d 10d 67c
——red	6d 40c 6d 67c
Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c 17c 20c
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c 6d
Logwood	24d
Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c 67c
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d
——ſecond quality	6d 67c
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c 20c
Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c 2d
Maſt ſpars	33c 67c
Molaſſes pr. gall.	46c 50c
Muſtard per. lb.	87c
Mahogany pr. foot,	10c
Nails, 10d 12d and 20d	——10c
Nutmegs pr. lb.	8d
OIL: Linſeed, pr. gall.	50c
OIL: Olive	87c
OIL: Ditto pr. caſe,	2d 50c
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box	10d
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles	5d
OIL: Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c
OIL: Train	24c 27c
OIL: Whale	22c 28c
Porter pr. caſk,	5d 33c
——London, pr. doz.	1d 60c
Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c 1d 60c
Pitch, pr. bbl	1d 73c 2d
Pork, Burlington,	11d 33c
——Lower county	10d
——Carolina	9d
Peas, Albany pr. buſh.	73c
Pepper, pr. lb.	44c 47c
Pimento	17c
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d 8d
Ditto pr. jar	3d
Ditto pr. box	4d
Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c
Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c 2d 67c
RUM: Jamaica pr. gall.	112c
RUM: Antigua	90c
RUM: Windward	80c 83c
RUM: Barbadoes	77c
RUM: Country, N. E.	59c
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c 14d
Saſſafras pr. ton	6d 8d
Shot	140d
STEEL: German pr. lb.	9c
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	10d
STEEL: American pr. ton	113d 33c
STEEL: Crowley's pr. faggot	10d 67c
Snake root pr. lb.	20c 42c
Soap, Brown	6c
——White	8c
——Caſtile	11c
Starch	7c
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d 60c
Spermaceti, refined,	48c
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1. per yard,	28c
——Boſton, No. I.	30c
——No. II.	29c
——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	12d
SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb	22c
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined	25c
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.	36c
SUGAR: Havannah, white	17c 18c
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,	17c
SUGAR: Muſco. pr. cwt	14d 16d 33c
Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c 37c
SALT: Allum pr. buſh.	24c 25c
SALT: Liverpool	29c
SALT: Cadiz	23c 24c
SALT: Liſbon	25c 27c
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d 13d 33
Do. L O.	15d 33c 16d 67c
Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c 40c
Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c 2d 67
Do. long dreſſed	12d 13d 33c
Scantling, heart,	23d 33c
——Sap	8d 8d 67c
STAVES: Pipe pr. 1000	30d
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead	19d 33c
STAVES: R. O. do.	19d 50c
STAVES: Leogan	16d
STAVES: Barrel	10d
STAVES: Heading	26d 67c
SKINS: Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d 67c
SKINS: Minks	20c 40c
SKINS: Fox, grey	40c 80c
SKINS: ——red	1d 20c
SKINS: Martins	24c 1d
SKINS: Fiſhers	33c 67c
SKINS: Bears	3d
SKINS: Racoons	27c 60c
SKINS: Muſk-rats	11c 20c
SKINS: Beaver, pr. lb.	67c 1d 33c
SKINS: Deer, in hair	20c 30c
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d
—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c 2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. beſt	3d 60c 73c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior	2d 67c 3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old	4d 67c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock	2d 50c 3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland	5d 33c 8d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark	2d 40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf	2d 40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d 93c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new	2d 7c 3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old	do.
TEAS: Hyſon pr. lb.	93c 1d 28c
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,	53c 67c
TEAS: Souchong,	50c 93c
TEAS: Congo,	43c 50c
TEAS: Bohea,	34c 36c
Tallow, refined	9c
Tin pr. box,	13d 33c 67c
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c 53c
Vermillion	1d 33c 1d 67c
Varniſh,	33c 37c
WINE: Madeira, pr. p.	106d 200d
WINE: Liſbon	96d 100d
WINE: Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c 60c
WINE: Fayal	44c 49c
WINE: Port pr. p.	106d 67c 120d
WINE: Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d
WINE: Claret	4d 6d
WINE: Sherry pr. gall.	90c 1d 20c
WINE: Malaga	77c 80c
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c 27c
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c 30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days	5⅔ pr. ct. under par.
60 days	4⅓
30 days	2⅔
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	37½c
90 days	36½c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d 44c
France, 60 days	80c

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptiſt) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

STOLEN,

WITHIN a few days laſt paſt, from the Subſcriber, the following NOTES, iſſued by the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts:——No. 18721, Dec. 1, 1783, £. 72 15, payable to PHINEAS LYMAN; No. 18379, Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4, payable to WILLIAM LYON; No. 1301, Dec. 1, 1781, £ 80 9, payable to NATHANIEL WRIGHT; No. 16239. Aug. 1, 1783, £. 28 16—No. 71, Oct. 1, 1781, £. 48 1, payable to Doctor SAMUEL WARE.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS; and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges.

Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being paid to the Thief or Thieves by the Treaſurer abovementioned: All perſons therefore are cautioned not to purchaſe the above Notes, of any one offering them for ſale.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792. 4t NATH. WRIGHT.

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (eptgA)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

☞ Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſt-Maſter, at New-Brunſwick, and encloſing good bills will be attended to—and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of *April* next, at the Houſe of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of *Perth-Amboy*, or at private Sale before,

A FARM, containing about four hundred acres of upland and ſalt meadow, lying within three quarters of a mile of ſaid city; is a great part bounded on the ſound, and on a navigable creek, on which is a good mill ſeat. There are on the farm ſeveral eligible ſituations for building, with delightful proſpects, excellent brooks and ſprings; a large apple orchard, and ſome fruit trees of other kinds, and a ſufficient quantity of fire-wood. The ſoil is good for graſs and moſt kinds of grain, and may at ſmall expence, from the conveniency of the ſalt meadow, and other advantages of manure, be made equal to any farm in New-Jerſey.—It will be ſold all together, or in two or three diviſions, as ſhall appear beſt to ſuit thoſe inclined to purchaſe.

For further particulars, previous to or at the time of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers. JOHN HALSTED, and

(4t) MATTHIAS HALSTED.

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (eptf)

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	these rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Repreſentatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.